IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Gregory P. Andrews et al.	Art Unit: 2756
Serial No.: 08/818,158	Examiner: Thong Vu
Filed: March 14, 1997	Atty. Docket No.: IBM/162
For: A COMPONENT DOWNLOAD SELECTION MECHANISM FOR WEB BROWSERS	

Cincinnati, Ohio 45202   June 30, 2000

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
ATTENTION: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences
Washington, D.C. 20231

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF (PATENT APPLICATION-37CFR 191)

1.   Transmitted herewith in triplicate is the APPEAL BRIEF in this application with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed on May 2, 2000.

2.   **STATUS OF APPLICANT**

        This application is on behalf of

        __XX__   **other than a small entity**

        ___   small entity

        Verified Statement:

        ___ attached

        ___ already filed

3.   **FEE FOR FILING APPEAL BRIEF**

        Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.17(f) the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is:

        ___   Small entity $150.00

        __XX__   **Other than a small entity**   **$300.00**

4.   **EXTENSION OF TERM**

        Applicant petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) for the total number of months checked below:

07/14/2000 SFORD1   00000003 08808158

01 FC:120   300.00 OP

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IBM Docket RO996-141
WH&E IBM/162
Appeal Brief Transmittal
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Months		Fee for other than small entity	Fee for small entity
_____	one month	$ 110.00	$ 55.00
_____	two months	. . . . 380.00	. . . . 190.00
_____	three months	. . . . 870.00	. . . . 435.00
_____	four months	. . . . . . 1,360.00	. . . . 680.00
_____	five months	. . . . . . 1,850.00	. . . . 925.00

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If an additional extension of time is required, please consider this a petition therefor.

5.   **TOTAL FEE DUE**

The total fee due is:

Appeal brief fee _$300.00_

Extension fee   _____

6.   **FEE PAYMENT**

__XX__   Attached is a check in the sum of _$300.00_

_____   Charge fee to Deposit Account No. 23-3000.
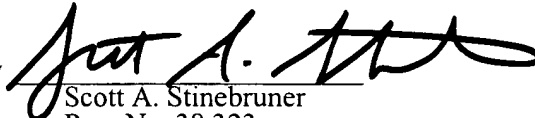
7.   **FEE DEFICIENCY**

__XX__   Charge any additional extension fee required or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-3000.
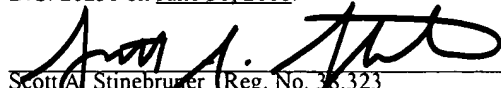
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING 37 CFR 1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Attention: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, Washington, D.C. 20231 on June 30, 2000.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS

AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte Gregory P. Andrews

and Kevin P. Gibson

Appeal No. _____

Application No. 08/818,158

APPEAL BRIEF

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For: A COMPONENT DOWNLOAD SELECTION MECHANISM FOR WEB
            BROWSERS

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

APPEAL BRIEF

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

This application is assigned to International Business Machines Corporation, of Armonk,
New York.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 38-74 are pending in the Application, all of which stand rejected, and all of which
are now on appeal. Claims 1-37 were canceled by way of amendment in the Amendment and
Response filed November 19, 1999.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There have been no amendments filed subsequent to final rejection.

V. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Applicants' invention is generally directed to a dynamic download selection mechanism that permits a user to dynamically and selectively control what contents of a particular file, such as an Internet web page, are downloaded over a computer network.

As discussed, for example, at page 2, line 12 to page 3, line 2, files such as Internet web pages often include references to other components, such as images and executable programs such as Java applets, that are typically downloaded and displayed along with a web page to enhance the visual presentation of information to a user. In fact, it is in part the ability to embed information such as graphical images, photographs, animation, video, sound, etc. into essentially text-based web pages that has made the Internet such a popular entertainment and information medium.

One problem experienced by many users of computer networks such as the Internet, however, is the limited bandwidth available to such users. Particularly when users connect to a network over a dial-up modem, the rate at which information can be transferred to users is severely limited (page 3, lines 17-22).

Given bandwidth limitations, the more information that is associated with a particular web page, the longer that web page takes to download. The inclusion of additional components in a web page only exacerbates the problem, as often the additional components referenced by a web page are larger than the web page itself. And while the provision of additional components along with a web page may significantly enhance a user's viewing experience, in some circumstances, some or all of the additional components referenced by a web page may not be interesting or desirable for a user.

For example, as discussed at page 3, lines 9-15, advertisements are often provided as graphical images and are referenced by particular web pages. Executable components such as Java applets may perform undesirable or unnecessary functions on a user's computer. Other components may not be supported by a user's computer.

In all of the aforementioned situations, the download of such undesirable components is unnecessary. Nonetheless, conventional web browsers are configured to automatically download all components referenced by a web page whenever that web page is downloaded. Thus, while

such components are not desired, the user is still often required to wait for those components to be downloaded. Waiting for unnecessary components to download impedes the browsing process, and thus detracts from a user's browsing experience.

Applicants' invention addresses problems such as these by dynamically prompting a user to select components to be downloaded when a file referencing such components is being downloaded. As shown in Fig. 6, and described in the accompanying text at page 11, line 19 to page 12, line 25, one embodiment of the invention operates by downloading a requested document in response to a user request for the document. When the document is downloaded, the document is parsed to identify references to additional components, and a user is then prompted to select which, if any, of the components should be downloaded. Then, based upon the user's input, selected components are requested and subsequently downloaded.

A user may be dynamically prompted to select components in a number of manners consistent with the invention. As discussed, for example, at page 13, lines 1-15, and as shown in Fig. 7, a list of components may be generated and displayed in a separate "pane" from a primary pane in a window within which the downloaded document is displayed. Each entry in the list may also provide different information about a component, e.g., filename, title, length or size, file type, etc. Moreover, as also shown in Fig. 7, each entry may specify the amount of a component that has already been downloaded, e.g., in terms of raw numbers of bytes or percentage of overall size. Furthermore, Figs. 8 and 9 illustrate other alternative manners of displaying a list, e.g., in a dialog box or embedded within the primary web page, among other alternatives.

As a result, embodiments of the invention permit a user to select what components are or are not downloaded in response to download of a particular file that references such components. Particularly in bandwidth-sensitive environments, such functionality gives users significantly greater control over the speed of Internet accesses, as well as the types of content displayed on the users' computers.

VI. ISSUE

Whether claims 38-74 were improperly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,961,602 to *Thompson et al.*

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

For the purposes of appeal, the following groupings of claims are considered to be separately patentable, with the individual claims within each claim grouping standing or falling together:

> Group I: claims 38-40, 50-51, 61, 63-65 and 68
>
> Group II: claims 41, 44-47, 52, 55-58, 62, 67, 69-71 and 73-74
>
> Group III: claims 42-43, 53-54 and 66
>
> Group IV: claims 48-49, 59-60 and 72

VIII. ARGUMENT

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's rejections of claims 38-74 are not supported on the record, and the rejections should be reversed. The reasons for reversing the Examiner's rejections are presented in greater detail below.

As an initial matter, however, the Board will note that Applicants have traversed the Examiner's rejections on the assumption that the Examiner's rejections, citing *Thompson et al.*, are specifically on the basis of U.S. Patent No. 5,961,602 to *Thompson et al.* The rejections starting at page 3 of the Office Action dated February 2, 2000 refer to *Thompson et al.* as U.S. Patent No. 5,706,502. This latter patent, however, is issued to *Foley et al.*, which the Examiner had cited in prior Office Actions. Based upon the references to specific passages made in the current rejections, Applicants assume that the reference to U.S. Patent No. 5,706,502 was in error, and that the Examiner intended the rejection to be based on U.S. Patent No. 5,961,602. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner clarify this point in the Examiner's Answer.

A.   The Group I claims (claims 38-40, 50-51, 61, 63-65 and 68) were improperly rejected as being anticipated by _Thompson et al._

Claim 38, which is representative of the Group I claims, recites an apparatus comprising at least one processor, a memory coupled to the at least one processor, and a computer program residing in the memory. Claim 38 further recites the computer program "commencing to download a file referencing a plurality of components," and "dynamically prompting a user to select which of said plurality of components to download."

The Examiner argues that _Thompson et al._ anticipates claim 38. Anticipation of a claim under 35 U.S.C. §102, however, requires that "each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegaal Bros., Inc. v. Union Oil Co., 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987), _quoted in_ In re Robertson, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Absent express description, anticipation under inherency requires extrinsic evidence that makes it clear that "the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill." Continental Can Co. v. Monsanto Co., 20 USPQ2d 1746, 1749 (Fed. Cir. 1991), _quoted in_ In re Robertson at 1951. "Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient." Continental Can at 1749, _quoted in_ In re Robertson at 1951.

Applicants respectfully submit that _Thompson et al._ falls far short of anticipating claim 38, and as such, the rejection thereof should be reversed.

Thompson et al. is generally directed to optimizing an off-peak caching process for a computer that accesses a network such at the Internet. As discussed, for example, at column 1, line 45 to column 2, line 6 of _Thompson et al._, off-peak caching is a process used to enable users to browse the Internet "off-line". Off-line web browsers attempt to download a user's favorite web pages and store those web pages on the user's local computer so that, when the user later attempts to view those web pages, the copies of those web pages stored on the local computer are retrieved and displayed to the user. Retrieving locally-stored copies of web pages eliminates the time that would otherwise be required to connect to the Internet and download those web pages directly from the Internet.

Typically, web pages are cached in a local computer during off-peak hours, and specifically when a user is not currently using his or her computer. *Thompson et al.* is specifically directed to optimizing an off-peak caching process by monitoring an activity level for a communication link during off-peak caching and generating additional requests for content if the activity level is below a particular threshold. (column 2, lines 57-65).

Given that the off-peak caching operation disclosed in *Thompson et al.* is performed independent of (and preferably in the absence of) user activity, *Thompson et al.* cannot be read to disclose "commencing to download a file referencing a plurality of components" and "dynamically prompting a user to select which of said plurality of components to download", as required by claim 38. In fact, given that *Thompson et al.* discloses an essentially background process that is performed when a user is not currently using his or her computer, the reference cannot be read to disclose any <u>prompting</u> of a user to select which of a plurality of components in a downloaded file should be downloaded.

The Examiner apparently relies on a passage at column 4, line 47 of *Thompson et al.* for disclosing the concept of a computer program dynamically prompting a user to select which of a plurality of components to download (see paragraph 3 of the February 2, 2000 Office Action). The cited passage, however, deals merely with a description of the specific hardware in the *Thompson et al.* device that supports user input. There is no disclosure whatsoever in this cited passage of prompting a user for the purpose of selecting components to download.

Applicants can find no other disclosure in the *Thompson et al.* reference that even arguably corresponds to prompting a user to select components of a file to download. Further, Applicants are perplexed as to what relevance the reference has to the claimed invention beyond teaching conventional downloading of Internet-based documents.

Furthermore, given that there is no express description of Applicant's claimed concepts, any rejection based upon anticipation would require some extrinsic evidence of inherency. In this case, the Examiner has provided no such evidence. As such, Applicants respectively submit that the Examiner's rejection of the claim 38 based on anticipation cannot be maintained. Likewise, with respect to the other Group I independent claims (claims 50 and 61), these claims contain like language regarding dynamic prompting of a user that is not disclosed by *Thompson*

et al., and thus the Examiner's rejections of these claims also cannot be maintained. Reversal of the Examiner's rejections of the Group I claims (independent claims 38, 50 and 61, as well as claims 39-40, 51, 63-65 and 68 which depend therefrom) is therefore respectively requested.

B.   The Group II claims (claims 41, 44-47, 52, 55-58, 62, 67, 69-71 and 73-74) were improperly rejected as being anticipated by *Thompson et al.*

The Group II claims introduce the additional concept of dynamically creating a component download selection list when a file with a plurality of components is downloaded. The specification describes a number of alternative embodiments of a component download selection list, e.g., in Figs. 7-9, and in the accompanying descriptive material at page 13, line 1 to page 14, line 3. In each instance, a user is prompted with information associated with each component to permit a user to select one or more components to be downloaded.

Thompson et al. is silent as to the display of any list other than the display of a "favorites list" of favorite web sites as shown in Fig. 3 of *Thompson et al.* From the text of the Examiner's rejection, it is apparently just such a list that the Examiner consider's to anticipate Applicants' claimed component download selection list. However, this display is <u>not</u> of a list of components referenced by a common file (as is required by the Group II claims). Rather, the display lists a user's favorite web sites, each of which is typically unrelated to other favorite web sites in the list. Moreover, even if a favorites list was found to be analogous to Applicants' claimed component download selection list, there is no disclosure in *Thompson et al.* of any <u>dynamic creation</u> of such a list when a file is downloaded, as would still be required to anticipate Applicant's claimed component download selection list. Thus, *Thompson et al.* fails to disclose this additional claimed concept.

It appears as if the Examiner has disregarded the specific language in Applicants' claims that relates the download of a file to the dynamic generation of a component download selection list identifying a plurality of components referenced by that file. *Thompson et al.* expressly requires that a user identify favorite sites <u>prior</u> to those sites being cached during an off-peak caching process. Given this disclosure, *Thompson et al.* cannot be read to correspond to

Applicants' claimed configuration whereby a list is generated dynamically when a file is downloaded -- which is precisely the opposite temporal sequence disclosed by *Thompson et al.*

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that *Thompson et al.* fails to anticipate the Group II claims. Reversal of the Examiner's rejections of these claims is therefore respectfully requested.

Moreover, while Applicants have combined the arguments of all of the Group II claims together for the sake of judicial economy, Applicants do wish to briefly address several of the Examiner's rejections of a number of dependent claims found in the Group II claims, as it appears that the Examiner has failed to carefully address many of the recited concepts in such claims. In many of the rejections, the Examiner cites completely irrelevant passages in *Thompson et al.* to support the Examiner's positions, often based on nothing more than a commonality of language between a cited passage in *Thompson et al.* and a recited feature in a rejected claim. The most glaring example of this type of analysis is found in the Examiner's rejection of claim 47, which recites that the component download selection list contains the "size" of each of the plurality of components referenced by the downloaded file. In rejecting this claim, the Examiner relies on column 4, line 24 of *Thompson et al.*, which recites that a data processing unit, which in the illustrated embodiment of *Thompson et al.* is a set-top box, is "sized" (i.e., has the physical dimensions) to fit in typical entertainment centers. The rejection of claim 47, while representing an extreme example, appears to be indicative of a distinct lack of careful attention to detail on the part of the Examiner that has hampered Applicants' ability to succinctly address the patentability of the claims at issue.

C.   The Group III claims (claims 42-43, 53-54 and 66) were improperly rejected as being anticipated by *Thompson et al.*

The Group III claims generally recite the additional concept of displaying a component download selection list in a manner external from the display of the file within which the components identified in the list are referenced. Claim 42, for example, recites that the

component download selection list is formed in a second pane of a web browser. Claim 43 similarly recites that the component download selection list is formed in a dialog box.

None of these concepts are disclosed by *Thompson et al.* As discussed above with respect to the Group II claims, the only display of documents in the reference is that of a favorites display. However, as shown in Fig. 3, and as discussed at column 5, line 53, the favorites display is disclosed as being provided in a drop-down menu. Thus, in addition to failing to teach the display of component download selection list as described above, *Thompson et al.* also fails to disclose the display of a component download selection list in either a second pane or a dialog box as common to the Group III claims.

The Examiner apparently takes the position that Fig. 3 of *Thompson et al.* discloses a display of component download selection list in a second pane. However, as discussed above, Fig. 3 illustrates a drop-down menu. In addition, the Examiner asserts that column 5, line 47 of *Thompson et al.* discloses the display of a component download selection list in a dialog box. The cited passage, however, refers to a "menu" button 152 on a remote control that causes a context-sensitive menu of options to be displayed. As such, the cited passage is wholly irrelevant to the display of a dialog box.

Applicants therefore respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to support a rejection of the Group III claims based upon anticipation. Reversal of the Examiner's rejections of the Group III claims is therefore respectfully requested.

D. The Group IV claims (claims 48-49, 59-60 and 72) were improperly rejected as being anticipated by *Thompson et al.*

The Group IV claims additionally recite the concept of displaying a status item in a component download selection list that dynamically displays the amount of each of a plurality of components that has been downloaded. As shown, for example, in Figs. 7, 8, and 9, and as described at page 13, line 10, page 14, line 9, and page 14, line 26, this claimed feature permits a user to be notified of the amount of each component that has already been downloaded.

Moreover, certain of the Group IV claims, e.g., claims 49 and 60, recite that the status item includes the percentage of a component that has been downloaded.

Thompson et al. is silent as to these claimed features. In particular, given that *Thompson et al.* downloads documents during off-peak times, *Thompson et al.* does not display any information regarding the progress of such downloads to a user. The Examiner, however, apparently takes the position that *Thompson et al.* teaches this concept as an inherent feature of web site content, citing column 7, line 64 of *Thompson et al.* Applicants fail to see, however, how the disclosure that a web site may be downloaded and stored in a cache, as is found in the cited passage, discloses the concept of displaying the amount of a component that has been downloaded.

Moreover, with respect to claims 49 and 60, the Examiner asserts that *Thompson et al.* teaches indicating the percentage of a component that has been downloaded. The Examiner relies on column 2, line 25 of *Thompson et al.*, which is entirely irrelevant to the position the Examiner is attempting to make. The relevant passage in *Thompson et al.* states:

> "[i]t is a further important object of the invention to provide equitable caching of content . . . so that a user obtains a significant percentage of the downloads that he or she desires." (column 2, line 25, *emphasis added*)

The usage of the word "percentage" in this context clearly does not refer to the percentage of any given document or component. As such, the Examiner has failed to provide any reasonable support for making the rejection.

Applicants therefore respectfully submit that the Examiner has also failed to establish anticipation as to any of the Group IV claims. The Examiner's rejections thereof can therefore not be maintained, and reversal of the Examiner's rejections is therefore respectfully requested.

IX. NON-OBVIOUSNESS

While the Examiner did not specifically address the obviousness of the claims at issue, Applicants wish to address the non-obviousness of all such claims in view of the prior art of

record. Taking, for example, the overall disclosure of *Thompson et al.*, there would be no motivation in the art to modify *Thompson et al.* to provide dynamic prompting of a user to select which of a plurality of components in a downloaded file should also be downloaded, as is required by all pending claims. In fact, *Thompson et al.* appears to expressly <u>teach away</u> from the claimed invention, as the goal of off-peak caching is to operate <u>independent</u> of a user such that a user can later browse downloaded content without having to connect to the Internet. Any interaction with a user in *Thompson et al.* would detract from the primary goal of off-peak caching -- that of being as unobtrusive to a user as possible. Also given that *Thompson et al.* is directed to an entirely different problem (maximizing off-peak caching performance), there would be no motivation to apply the teachings of *Thompson et al.* to suggest Applicant's claimed dynamic prompting concept. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims (claims 38-74) are also non-obvious over the prior art of record, and allowance of all such claims is respectfully requested.

X. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Applicants respectfully request that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejections of claims 38-74, and that the Application be passed to issue. If there are any questions regarding the foregoing, please contact the undersigned at 513/241-2324. Moreover, if any other charges or credits are necessary to complete this communication, please apply them to Deposit Account 23-3000.

Respectfully submitted,

WOOD, HERRON & EVANS, L.L.P.

Date: **30 JUNE 2000**

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APPENDIX A: CLAIMS ON APPEAL (S/N 08/818,158)

1-37.   Canceled

1   38.   An apparatus comprising:

2   at least one processor;

3   a memory coupled to the at least one processor; and

4   a computer program residing in the memory, said computer program commencing

5   to download a file referencing a plurality of components, said computer program

6   dynamically prompting a user to select which of said plurality of components to

7   download.

1   39.   The apparatus of claim 38 wherein said computer program comprises a web

2   browser application.

1   40.   The apparatus of claim 38 wherein said file comprises a hypertext markup

2   language (HTML) document.

1   41.   The apparatus of claim 38 wherein said computer program includes a component

2   download selection mechanism, said component download selection mechanism

3   dynamically creating a component download selection list when said file with said

4   plurality of components is downloaded.

1   42.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said computer program comprises a web

2   browser and wherein said component download selection list is formed in a second pane

3   of said web browser and displayed with said file.

1   43.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said component download selection list is

2   formed in a dialog box.

1   44.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein the component download list is inserted into

2   said file and displayed to a user with said file.

1   45.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the file name for each of said plurality of components.

1   46.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the type for each said plurality of components.

1   47.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the size of each said plurality of components.

1   48.   The apparatus of claim 41 wherein said component download selection list

2   includes a status item, said status item dynamically displaying the amount of each of said

3   plurality of components that has been downloaded.

1   49.   The apparatus of claim 48 wherein said status item includes the percentage of a

2   component downloaded.

1   50.   A method for downloading a document, the document including a document with

2   references to a plurality of components, the method comprising the steps of:

3   a) downloading said document;

4   b) prompting a user to select which of said plurality of components to download;

5   and

6   c) downloading said selected components.

1   51.   The method of claim 50 wherein the document comprises an HTML document.

1   52.   The method of claim 50 wherein the step of prompting a user to select which of

2   said plurality of components to download comprises displaying a component download

3   selection list.

1   53.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises a dialog box.

1   54.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises is displayed in a pane in a web browser.

1   55.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list is

2   inserted into said document.

1   56.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises the file name for each of said plurality of components.

1   57.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises the type for each said plurality of components.

1   58.   The method of claim 52 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises the size for each said plurality of components.

1   59.   The method of claim 50 wherein said component download selection list

2   comprises a status item, said status item dynamically displaying the amount of each of

3   said plurality of components that has been downloaded.

1   60.   The method of claim 59 wherein said status item includes the percentage of a

2   component downloaded.

1   61.   A program product comprising:

2   (A)   a computer program, said computer program commencing to download a

3   file referencing a plurality of components, said computer program dynamically prompting

4   a user to select which of said plurality of components to download; and

5   (B)   signal bearing media bearing said download selection mechanism.

1   62.   The program product of claim 61 wherein said computer program includes a

2   component download selection mechanism, said component download selection

3   mechanism dynamically creating a component download selection list when said file with

4   said plurality of components is downloaded.

1   63.   The program product of claim 61 wherein the signal bearing media comprises

2   recordable media.

1   64.   The program product of claim 61 wherein the signal bearing media comprises

2   transmission media.

1   65.   The program product of claim 61 wherein said computer program comprises a

2   web browser application.

1   66.   The program product of claim 62 wherein said component download selection list

2   is formed in a dialog box.

1   67.   The program product of claim 62 wherein the component download list is inserted

2   into said file and displayed to a user with said file.

1   68.   The program product of claim 61 wherein said file comprises a hypertext markup

2   language (HTML) document.

1   69.   The program product of claim 62 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the file name for each of said plurality of components.

1   70.   The program product of claim 62 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the type for each said plurality of components.

1   71.   The program product of claim 62 wherein said component download selection list

2   contains the size of each said plurality of components.

1   72.   The program product of claim 62 wherein said component download selection list

2   includes a status item, said status item dynamically displaying the amount of each of said

3   plurality of components that has been downloaded.

1   73.   An apparatus comprising:

2   at least one processor;

3   a memory coupled to the at least one processor; and

4   a web browser application residing in the memory, said web browser application

5   including a component download selection mechanism, said component download

6   selection mechanism dynamically creating a component download selection list when an

7   HTML document with a plurality of components is downloaded, said component

8   download selection mechanism prompting a user to select which of said plurality of

9   components to download.

1   74.   A method for downloading an HTML document from a web server to a web

2   browser, the document including a document with references to a plurality of embedded

3   components, the method comprising the steps of:

4   a) requesting said HTML document from said web server;

5   b) parsing said HTML document for references to said plurality of embedded

6   components;

7   c) prompting a user to select which of said plurality of embedded components to

8   download by displaying a component download selection list on said web browser; and

9   d) requesting from said web server said selected embedded components.